

# CENSORS KIND TO WILDEST WARRUMORS

European Press Is Filled  
With Extravagant  
Stories.

## NO CAPITAL EXEMPT FROM FALSE NEWS

A glance in retrospect at the foreign newspapers shows how imagination has free play in the daily mist of war news. Possibly the censoring of despatches is responsible for the rumors that have largely taken the place of verified information. It may be that the censors have smiled sardonically at the efforts of writers unable to get at the truth to fill in with the most thrilling material at hand.

After a survey of the rumors published since the outbreak of the war the reader will ask how it came that they were not corrected by the Government officials who are supposed to have had supervision of all cable news. Rumors extracted from German, French, Italian and English newspapers received in New York do not show any exception to the rule, which has been marked in the case of American newspapers so severely hampered by the censors. They illustrate the fact that despite the much shorter distances between the European capitals and the comparatively easier communications European newspapers have been "in the dark" to a much greater extent than the American press.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* of August 21 had what is called a "beat," a news item which none of its competitors had. The item follows:

"Our Vienna correspondent says he hears that Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President of the United States, died on August 7. Official confirmation of this report, which is a surprise to American circles in Berlin, could not be obtained last night on account of the late hour."

On the same day German papers published a report that Gen. von Emmich, Von Deimling and Von der Marwitz had been wounded or captured.

## Heard of Great Revolt.

A great rebellion in Russian Caucasus was reported throughout Germany during the first part of August. Correspondents in Turkey of German papers placed this "frightful revolution against the czar" as assuming tremendous proportions, that the rebels had blown up a bridge over the Rumanian frontier, thus cutting off all connection between Russia and Persia. Russian troops were said to be fleeing over the border into Turkey and the price of food had quadrupled.

The fact that the Russian Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, had accompanied the Kaiser to the front was suppressed by the Government until a Berlin paper published the news, adding a word of protest against its suppression. The Government then came forward with criticism at the hands of the press, and finally an official statement was given of the Chancellor's trip.

Considerable confusion was caused by a report in the Berlin *Tagblatt* of August 15 that a French carrier pigeon caught in Andorra carried data concerning the movements of German troops in Wurttemberg and Baden. The paper added that French carrier pigeons were scattered throughout Germany, and asked that any information concerning them be forwarded to general headquarters. The report was later found to be without foundation.

"Two Russian Cruisers Blown Up by Russian Mines" was a headline in German papers on August 21. It was reported that the Russian cruisers, the *Rurik* and the *Novik*, had been sunk by Russian explosives on the coast.

That Gen. Wendorff, military commander of Petrograd, had been hanged for espionage was another German reported rumor printed in German papers during the first month of the war.

## "Panic in Berlin."

The *Daily Mail* of London and the *Times* of Paris printed a story on August 20 saying that a panic had broken out in Berlin, that the city's population, fearing a Russian invasion, was in panic, that all electric lights excepting those in the city hall had been ordered extinguished; that the German capital at night was in complete darkness, and that the city was completely cut off from communication with the rest of Europe.

"The Kaiser is now a journalist and supervises the publication of all news, shaping it so as to please him," the story concluded.

On the same day the Paris edition of the New York *Herald* announced that the German Government had prevented the American Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard, from being in telegraphic communication with the Government. The "news" was accompanied by an editorial assailing the Kaiser for this alleged order, which had never been issued.

## CANAL IS STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

Stringent Orders Issued Against Aiding Belligerents.

PANAMA, Nov. 20.—Stringent orders have been issued to preserve neutrality throughout the Panama Canal Zone. Hereafter no information will be given to any one relative to the cargoes carried by the ships using the waterway, and no information will be given to the terminal ports.

These orders have resulted partly from President Wilson's recent neutrality proclamation and partly from the efforts of local British diplomatic and consular agents to learn what ships carried coal and other probable contraband through the canal for possible transfer at sea to German warships.

Navy and army officers stationed in the Canal Zone also have been cautioned not to give out information.

## "MUST END GERMAN MENACE."

Asquith Supports Scheme for British Propaganda to Neutral.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—An appeal has been issued on behalf of the central committee of the national patriotic organizations signed by Premier Asquith, the president, Lord Rosebery, J. J. Baillou and Viscount Astor. It says among other things:

"Come what may there must be no weakening, no wavering, no patched up truce that would expose our children to a revival of the German menace."

The committee proposes a scheme for the translation and distribution of suitable literature explaining the British case in neutral countries.

## TO CONTROL FRENCH WOOL.

Corporation Formed in Berlin to Exploit Stocks Confiscated.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The *Vossische Zeitung* announces the formation in Berlin of a corporation controlled by the Kaiser to exploit the stocks of German companies which were taken at Roubaix and Tournai. The corporation will have a capital of 6,000,000 marks (\$1,600,000).

# Cotton Ships for Germany to Sail With 18,000 Bales

First Cargo Under "Hands Off" Agreement With Great Britain Will Leave Savannah Before End of the Month, With Others Following Quickly.

## VESSELS TO BRING BACK SUPPLY OF DYESTUFFS

The first cotton exported from this country to Germany since the beginning of the war will leave Savannah about November 30 on the steamer *Carolyn* for Bremen. About December 1 the *Greenbrier* will sail from New Orleans for Bremen. In the first week of December the *Berwind* will sail from a Southern port either for Bremen or Rotterdam. Each vessel will carry at least 6,000 bales of cotton and all cotton is under the American flag.

The *Giant Steamship Line*, which in normal years handles cotton exports in large quantities in the shipment of the normal 4,000,000 bales of cotton to Germany and the Continent exclusive of France, is in charge of the shipments. The line is serving as the agent for the American Cotton Line, a name which has just been adopted as representing an association of cotton shippers. The price of cotton in Germany is said to be between 19 and 21 cents a pound, against about 7 cents here.

## Dyestuffs Cargoes in Return.

In return for this cotton Germany has agreed to send to this country a cargo of dyestuffs valued at nearly \$1,000,000 each, arriving here in the early part of next year. The result will be, it is asserted, that the dyestuff and cotton print industries, employing approximately 1,000,000 men, will be assured of a sufficient supply of the dyes which can be obtained only from Germany.

These mutual shipments, it was said yesterday by one of those chiefly interested in the cotton shipments, are the result of an international agreement between this country, Germany and Great Britain. It was said that the cotton exporters and the steamship men have received the absolute assurance of the State Department that Great Britain will definitely agree not to molest these ships and their cargoes.

The international agreement, it is said, is that Germany guarantees supplies of cotton to the United States in return for cotton provided the transportation of each is guaranteed free of British interference, and that the British Government has officially countenanced the arrangement.

## Insurance Now Available.

The chief difficulty in the way of shipment of cotton to Germany up to this time has been the matter of obtaining war

risk insurance. This has now been settled. John H. Gans of the Gans Steamship Line said yesterday that the Government war risk insurance bureau has agreed to cover the ships and cargoes entirely if private insurance is not forthcoming. Mr. Gans said that insurance underwriters not of British connection have agreed to write insurance on the shipments.

Assurance that Great Britain will not interfere with the shipments is made, said Mr. Gans, in the fact that the Norwegian steamer *Albatross*, which left the United States with cotton for Germany, was forced to the British authorities at Dover to proceed to Bremen six weeks after the declaration of war.

War orders from Europe keep on growing larger and those in touch with the governments that are purchasing supplies say they are being besieged with inquiries from those who have materials to sell, from horses to have materials, and from those who have materials to sell. It is understood that the Government agencies are concentrating their buying more and more. It was reported yesterday from Pittsburgh that a Rumanian business and financial man would shortly arrive to spend nearly \$12,000,000 in arms and supplies for their government.

The *Waco Export Company*, it is understood, has received an order from the British and French Governments for 1,000,000 pairs of heavy woolen hosiery, 500,000 pairs of heavy woolen socks, the total of the order being about \$2,000,000. From Pittsburgh there are reports of orders of 500,000 mess tins from the British Government placed with the Pittsburgh Can Company.

## Many Steel Inquiries.

The Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission has announced that it has received from a correspondent in London a cable message requesting quotations on 2,000 tons of steel, which is being ordered by the British Government for use in the war.

Heavy shipments of chrome from this port have recently been made to France and local dealers report large inquiries for chrome. Russia, through the Siberian Railroad Company, is reported to have made inquiries for chrome. A Pittsburgh dispatch reports that the British Government has ordered 500,000 shaving brushes from the Pittsburgh Shaving Brush Company.

There is much interest in the operations of St. Dunstan's Hospital at Boulogne, an establishment officially styled Hospital 13, which is controlled by the War office. It employs twenty surgeons and some nurses who were sent by the Queen Alexandra Institute to Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, maid of honor to the Queen, with her mother, is now waiting on the wounded. Supplies of all sorts for this hospital are provided by Mrs. Otto Kahn of New York. It was first announced that Lord Roberts died in one of its wards. It is known now that a nurse and nursing assistants were requisitioned from Hospital 13 for Lord Roberts, who visited it on his way through Boulogne a few hours before he died.

## AVIATORS MUST DODGE CANADA.

85,000 Fine or Five Year Sentence

Aviats New York Flyers.

ALBANY, Nov. 20.—Amateur aviators, who during the summer made a practice of flying from New York State into Canada, were warned by Secretary of State Bryan through Gov. Glenn today that the penalty for such flights is fixed by the Canadian government at five years or fine or imprisonment for five years or both.

The Dominion law provides that aviators from other States must obtain clearance papers from the Canadian Government at least twelve hours before beginning flight in Canada.

The warning followed complaints made by the Government against aviators who made flights over the Canadian border after the war broke out in Europe.

## BOMBS DROPPED IN AMIENS.

German Missiles Kill One Man and Injure Another.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMIENS, Nov. 20.—Three Taube aeroplanes appeared over Amiens at midday on Tuesday and dropped five bombs, killing one man and injuring another. The bombs were dropped at the railroad stations. One hit the gas works and started a fire, which was extinguished after an hour.

A French aeroplane appeared and exchanged shots with the German machines and the latter left.

## AIRSHIP SEEN OVER THAMES.

Nationality of Flying Craft Is Not Ascertained.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A despatch to the Central News from Dover says an airship was seen over Dungeness, near the mouth of the Thames, this evening.

The official report, while permitting this despatch to be published, said it could not vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

There was no indication as to the nationality of the airship.

## The Winchester Still Here.

The swift steam yacht *Winchester*, said to have been purchased by a foreign Government for use in the war, was still at anchor in the bay yesterday, under surveillance of one of the revenue cutter service aboard the *Suneca*.

# HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR MR. HERRICK

Hughes le Roux Extols Retiring Ambassador in Paris "Matin."

## "OUR HEARTS WITH HIM"

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The *Matin* prints this morning a column article signed by Hughes le Roux, the leading writer of the paper, paying a tribute to Ambassador Herrick on the conclusion of the Ambassador's work in France.

After explaining that a change in the party in power in the United States involves a change in Ambassadors, M. le Roux continues:

"With the outbreak of war public opinion in France realized that a preponderant role the American republic was destined to play in the conflict. Mr. Herrick, during his Ambassadorship had convinced our Government, Paris and France that he possessed a complete grasp of our character, temperament and institutions and of the reciprocal services which the republic could render in politics, economics, science, literature and art. The idea that we might be deprived of so valuable a friend at a critical moment caused sharp regret. Americans in France expressed their indignation."

"The White House made a decision equally honoring President Wilson's good will, Ambassador-Designate Sharp's courtesy, French loyalty and American clear vision. It was decided that the great friend of Franco-American harmony should remain until the crisis had passed. The crisis was the menace of Paris. When the enemy was twenty miles away, the manner in which town invaded previously had been treated aroused fears in the minds of those who considered Paris the capital of civilization."

Herrick's action in remaining in Paris deserved not only our thanks, but the thanks of his country. France does not know sufficiently that there is an agricultural America which despite appearances conveys opinion and exerts sovereign sway in questions of morality. Mr. Herrick is the offspring of this class. His admirable sense made him one of the most complete representatives of what America culture produces. He takes our hearts with him."

## HERRICK JUSTIFIED.

Presentation of Letters of Recall Unnecessary in War Time.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is pointed out here that Ambassador Myron T. Herrick's departure without going to Bordeaux to render his letters of recall is not really out of conformity with diplomatic tradition. Identical cases in war time justify the practice on the ground of expediency.

It is also remarked that the Ambassador's action is diplomatically correct, because his successor will not be embarrassed by the presence of the former Ambassador.

## AMERICAN NOT A PRISONER.

Story of War Reporter's Arrest in England Is Denied.

The New York *Globe* announced yesterday afternoon that it had received a cable despatch from Herbert Corey, its New York correspondent, saying that he, as a British prisoner, in his sublimity Mr. Corey is quoted as asking the *Globe* if the statement had occurred in any of the British papers. Mr. Corey is reported to have made the statement that the censor not only suppressed but altered despatches. At the suggestion of Sir Stanley Buckmaster, Lord Roberts' counsel, the *Globe* and explanations were made on both sides.

## DESCRIPTS "BOBS'S" LAST DAY.

Visited Lines and Greeted Indians in Their Own Tongue.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The official press bureau gave out a statement this afternoon by an eyewitness with the General Staff that Lord Roberts' last day was a day of triumph. Lord Roberts at British field headquarters.

"In the bright sunshine," the account says, "an aeroplane was circling a thousand feet above the army, hovering in the distance. Lord Roberts was received by Field Marshal Sir John French with a British and Indian guard of honor."

Visiting the various divisional headquarters behind the line Lord Roberts greeted the troops, speaking in Hindustani to the Indians. In most cases the men were called straight from the trenches to meet him.

"On the night of the 14th the news of Lord Roberts' death passed from mouth to mouth down the Indian lines. A remark, typical of the expressions of the Indians, from one of the men was, 'Thank God, I live I can tell my children in the Punjab that he shook my hand and spoke my own language to me.'"

## GOEBEN SEVERELY DAMAGED.

Two Turrets Put Out of Action, Says Petrograd.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Petrograd telegraphs that additional details which have been received of the naval engagement in the Black Sea testify to the accuracy of the report from the Russian warships. He says: "A succession of shells landed on the Goeben, and the ship was undoubtedly severely damaged. Her 11 inch guns being crippled by our shells."

# TENNESSEE STILL OUTSIDE OF SMYRNA

Residents of Outlying Towns Are Still in Danger of Actual Starvation.

## FUEL TOO IS SCARCE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Wickliffe Ross and the other members of the Rockefeller Foundation commission, who are to distribute the relief sent over by the foundation to the suffering Belgians, arrived here from Liverpool last night. The plans for their future movements will be decided after they have had a consultation with Ambassador Page and the Belgian Relief Commission.

## DECKER STILL SILENT.

Tennessee Captain Sends No More Details of Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department received today from Capt. Decker of the Tennessee an acknowledgment of the receipt of a message from the Department instructing him to take no action which might embarrass the United States with respect to specific instructions from Washington. Acknowledgment of the receipt of a similar message was received from Capt. Oman of the North Carolina, but Mr. Daniels' cable asking for a further report on the Smyrna incident from Capt. Decker remains unanswered. No report has been received from Ambassador Morgenthau, acting Secretary of State Lansing said.

Secretary Daniels was of the opinion this afternoon that Capt. Decker was trying to get more information from Smyrna or Constantinople before sending his report. As a matter of fact the Navy Department is perplexed at the delay and is anxiously awaiting a complete statement from Capt. Decker as to the circumstances under which one of the Tennessee's boats was fired on by the Turks.

Mr. Daniels feels some relief at having assurance that his messages to the commandant of the Tennessee and North Carolina had reached their destinations. There is, however, every indication that the Secretary is nervous lest the naval commanders take any action on their own responsibility in the present situation.

The Secretary's action in withholding from them their discretion to act in case of menace to Americans in Turkey is actually to his most unusual. Mr. Daniels said today that his instructions were meant to keep them from taking any action whatsoever without instructions from Washington regardless of the emergency in which they might find themselves. That some risk went with this order, as the last report from Smyrna indicated that the boats were fired on by the Turks, but that the Secretary was not prepared to permit his naval commanders such latitude as might result in involving that country and the United States.

## HEAVY ORDERS FROM INDIA.

Constant Shipments From London Despite Low Prices.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The circular issued today by the Samuel Montagu Company, Ltd., of London, to the effect that the company is prepared to buy Indian goods of all kinds which could not be executed because they were too low a price.

In spite of this hindrance there has been a large amount of shipments during the past week to India.

## FRANCE WILL BUILD REPRODUCTION OF PALACE OF LEXION.

Palace of Lexion.

BOULOGNE, Nov. 20.—The French Ministry decided today that France will participate officially in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, which is to be held in San Francisco, California, in 1915. The French pavilion will be a reproduction of the Palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris. The exhibits will include historical objects of art, tapestries, furniture and porcelain, as well as examples of contemporary art and manufactures.

## KRUPP INCREASES CAPITAL.

New Factories to Be Built to Execute Government Orders.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The *Temps* correspondent at Copenhagen telegraphs from the Danish frontier a telegram saying that Krupp increased its capital by 70,000,000 marks (\$17,500,000) to a total of 250,000,000 marks (\$62,500,000) in order to build new factories to execute the enormous artillery orders of the Government and to equip the ninety-nine army corps, four millions of men, known now to be in the line.

## BRITISH LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Applications for Participation in \$1,750,000,000 Levy Still Pour In.

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LONDON, Nov. 20.—The new loan of \$1,750,000,000 (\$1,750,000,000) already has been greatly oversubscribed, the *Daily Chronicle* says, and applications are still arriving in large numbers.

According to the *Chronicle's* information the subscriptions already received total \$600,000,000 (\$2,000,000,000). The books will be kept open until Tuesday to permit the provinces to participate.

## ASSAIL GERMAN FINANCING.

Growth of Debts Said to Be Hidden and Disaster Is Predicted.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A report issued by the Swiss Bankverein, which keeps in close touch with the financial situation in Germany, shows a strong contrast to the optimism in German official circles. The report says that the Reichsbank, into which gold is continually flowing, is no longer the only criterion. In view of the creation of numerous institutions authorized to make loans and issue their own currency the amount thus outstanding on October 15 was \$55,500,000 (\$277,500,000).

The report further describes the enormous growth of the fiduciary note issue and says in conclusion:

"Germany's method of securing subscriptions and raising funds calls for severe criticism from the economic viewpoint and must result in financial disaster."

## Gold Purchases Amount to \$600,000.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Bank of England bought today \$120,000 (\$600,000) in gold.

Silver was weaker to-day at 22½d.

# 300,000 BELGIANS ON BREAD AND SOUP DIET

Residents of Outlying Towns Are Still in Danger of Actual Starvation.

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# BRITISH ARMY WILL BE DOUBLED AT ONCE

Supplementary Credits Provided for 1,000,000 More Men Are Voted.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The supplementary army estimates calling for an additional million men, asked for by Premier Asquith in the House of Commons on Monday, were voted today. The new army is to be distinct from the Territorial and in addition to the 1,100,000 men present under arms.

Harold J. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, said that so far as the Government could see at present this extra million men would raise the forces to a significant strength to crown the British arms with success. The number of men already enlisted, estimated by Premier Asquith recently as about 1,100,000, is, Mr. Tennant said, rather more than that, but he declined to give the actual number.

The Under Secretary said the War Office plan is to duplicate the Territorial force, using one battalion for home defense and the other for foreign service.

Referring to suggestions that the new recruits should be treated differently from professional soldiers the Under Secretary said that "the chief characteristic of Lord Kitchener is not sentiment, and not even persuasive eloquence." "Advocates of differential treatment," he added, "would not make him change his decision in a matter on which he feels strongly."

## HOLD ENEMY'S CASH.

England Will Prevent Payment of Funds During War.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Government, through Attorney-General Sir John A. Salmond, introduced in the House of Commons today an amendment to the act covering trade with an enemy. The amendment is intended to prevent the transmission of money or other property of benefit to the enemy.

Under the amendment all persons holding property in trust are required to pay dividends and other profits belonging to enemies of the British Empire to a public trustee.

No indiscriminate confiscation is intended by the measure, the Attorney-General said. "We are preserving the enemy's property until the end of the war," he added. "What will happen to it at the end of the war can very properly be decided then."

## MILLERAND WANTS FIGHTERS.

Orders New Examination of Men Adjudged Unfit.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A note appended to the official communications to the British Government from the French Ministry of War, is circulating the regional circles, remarking upon the large number of men, apparently robust, who nevertheless refused to undergo the military examination. The note says that the French Ministry has instituted a new series of medical examinations by military surgeons, other than the military doctors, of the men examined. It is in this way he expects to have an important element. He has also forbidden military surgeons to examine men in the garb of their own districts, or physicians' clinics might injure them professionally later on.

## 58 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST.

Casualty List Shows Indian Force Suffered Seriously.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Casualty lists issued to-night show eight officers and forty-four wounded and six missing in the Indian force. The British and Indian forces are being entirely without reinforcements, which the German Government is refusing to supply. The note says that the French Ministry has instituted a new series of medical examinations by military surgeons, other than the military doctors, of the men examined. It is in this way he expects to have an important element. He has also forbidden military surgeons to examine men in the garb of their own districts, or physicians' clinics might injure them professionally later on.

## GIFTS TO PRISONERS TAXED.

Germany Accused of Retaining Presents Sent to Penitentiary Soldiers.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—French cables have discovered that the German Government is retaining presents sent to the German prisoners, being entirely without reinforcements, which the German Government is refusing to supply. The note says that the French Ministry has instituted a new series of medical examinations by military surgeons, other than the military doctors, of the men examined. It is in this way he expects to have an important element. He has also forbidden military surgeons to examine men in the garb of their own districts, or physicians' clinics might injure them professionally later on.

**B. Altman & Co.**  
Women's Ready-to-wear Dept.  
(Third Floor)  
UNUSUAL VALUES are being offered  
WOMEN'S TAILOR-MADE SUITS  
at \$25.00, \$30.00 & \$35.00  
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34th and 35th Streets New York